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Union printers home and tuberculosis sanatorium...

Colorado Springs, Colo.

1915

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International typographical union of North America.
Union printer's home and tuberculosis sanitorium devoted to the care of invalid, aged and infirm members of the organization. Colorado Springs, Colo., 1915.
32 p. illus. 28 cm.

At head of title: Erected and maintained by the International typographical union of North America.

Only Ed

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TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

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INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURES DUE TO PHOTOGRAPHS

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UNION PRINTERS HOME

and

Tuberculosis Sanatorium

THE ONLY INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND
IN THE WORLD

ERECTED AND MAINTAINED BY THE
INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL
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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
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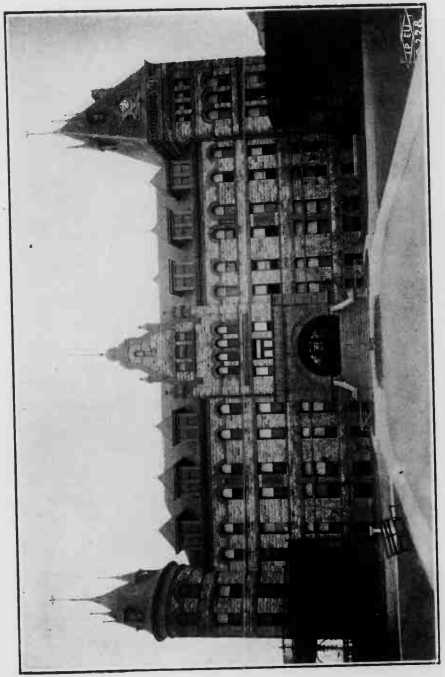


Main Building—Union Printers Home.

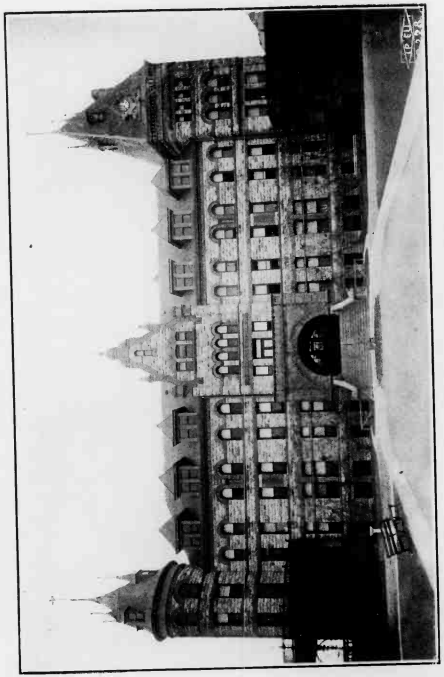
PREFACE

The need of data relative to the origin, location, cost and maintenance of the Union Printers Home has been deeply impressed upon the Board of Trustees by numerous requests for information in regard to the institution and by the erroneous reports given to the public from unreliable sources. It has been often stated that the Home was erected and is supported from a fund provided by Messrs. Childs and Drexel, while other writers have attributed its prosperity and growth to the generosity of philanthropic publishers and individuals.

This brochure is issued with the view of correcting wrong impressions, and for the further purpose of directing special attention to the institution at Colorado Springs, Colo., erected and maintained by the International Typographical Union. Up to June, 1915, the union printers of the United States and Canada have expended nearly one and one-half million dollars in establishing and maintaining this home for invalid, aged and infirm members of the organization. Most of the data herein given was compiled from the official records.

In addition to the Home and Sanatorium, the International Typographical Union has other benefactions equally as laudable. For years it has paid a death benefit, and seven years ago an old-age pension fund was inaugurated, the rules of which provide that members attaining the age of sixty years, with a membership of twenty years, are entitled to a pension of five dollars per week. In addition to this, the pension is paid to members seventy years of age who have a continuous membership of ten years, and to those of any age who have a continuous membership of twenty years and who are so afflicted that they cannot be cared for in the Union Printers Home. It has also established a technical school through which journeymen and apprentices may perfect themselves in their chosen calling, and thereby advance the art of printing.

Respectfully, J. W. HAYS,
Secretary Board of Trustees.



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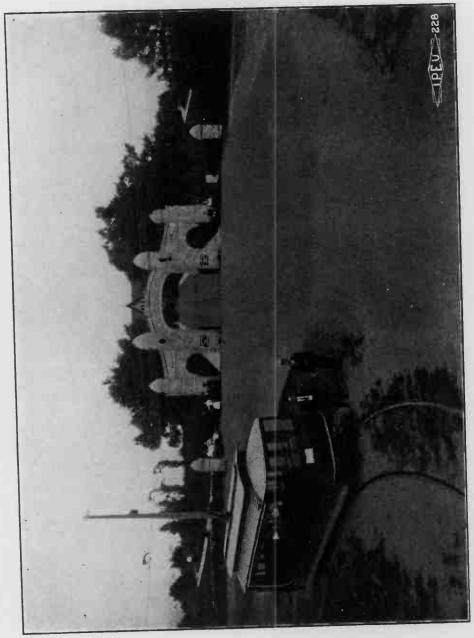


View at the Entrance.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

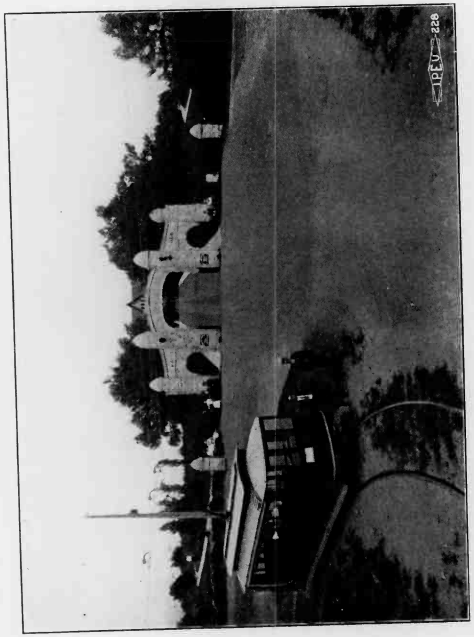
of the

UNION PRINTERS HOME

A Noble and Unique Trade-Union Institution

IN May, 1857, the first proposition to establish a home, or asylum, for invalid, aged or infirm union printers, was made to the National Typographical Union at its session in New Orleans, La. The proposition, however, did not meet with serious consideration and was dropped until 1860, when it was again discussed, but no action taken. Ten years elapsed when the question was renewed at the eighteenth annual session, held in Cincinnati in 1870, but the delegates of the International Typographical Union deemed the measure impracticable. Similar action was taken in 1877, and the subject was lost sight of until the session of 1882, when a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of devising ways and means for the maintenance of a home for disabled union printers, on the plan of the National Soldiers' Homes. Nothing came of this action, and the consummation of the project seemed as far off as ever, until George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel presented the International Typographical Union with a check for $10,000, at the thirty-fourth annual session, held in Pittsburgh in 1886. The gift was accepted and the disposition thereof was referred to a special committee of five.

At the next session of the International Typographical Union, held in Buffalo in 1887, the trustees of the fund re-



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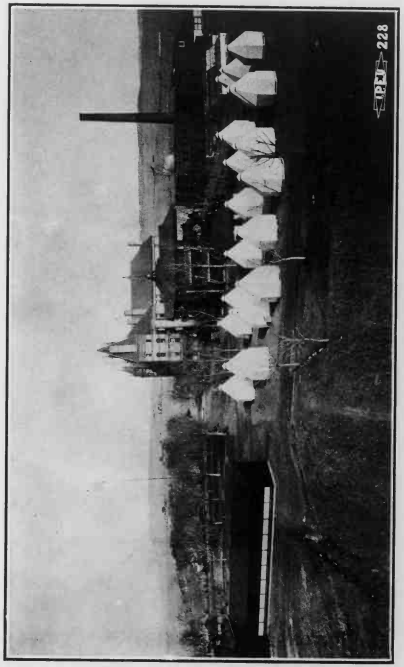
ported $11,020.04 in their possession. At this meeting, S. J. Triplett, of Austin, Texas, presented an offer from the mayor and council of that city, in which they agreed to donate seven acres of ground, provided the International Typographical Union would erect thereon a Home for sick and indigent printers. The communication was referred to a special committee and they deemed it advisable to establish such a Home, provided the plan could be demonstrated to be feasible, a point which it was impossible for them to determine in the limited time given for consideration. John D. Vaughn, one of the members of the committee, made a report to the Kansas City convention in 1888, in which he suggested that the fund be used to endow hospitals at Austin, Texas; Denver, Colo., and Los Angeles, Cal., and have wards assigned to sick printers. The report was received and ordered placed on file.

Thus the matter went over to the Denver convention of 1889, before which Will Lambert appeared and asked that the Home be established in Austin. In addition to the proposition of Mr. Lambert, four others were presented. One of the most important being that of Charles S. Semper, of Semper, Jefferson County, Colo., who proffered the International Typographical Union eighty acres of land, nine miles north of Denver, for a home site; but the proposition made by Louis R. Ehrich, of Colorado Springs, Colo., was the most popular. On behalf of the board of trade of this city, Mr. Ehrich offered to deed to the International Typographical Union eighty acres of land one mile east of Colorado Springs, conditioned:

That the International Typographical Union would commence the erection of a Home on said tract within two years, to cost not less than $20,000.00, and to be completed within one year from date of commencement.

Mr. Ehrich addressed the convention at length on the subject of locating the Home at Colorado Springs. He directed attention to the fact that the leading physicians of the country had agreed in characterizing Colorado Springs as



Panoramic View of the Institution

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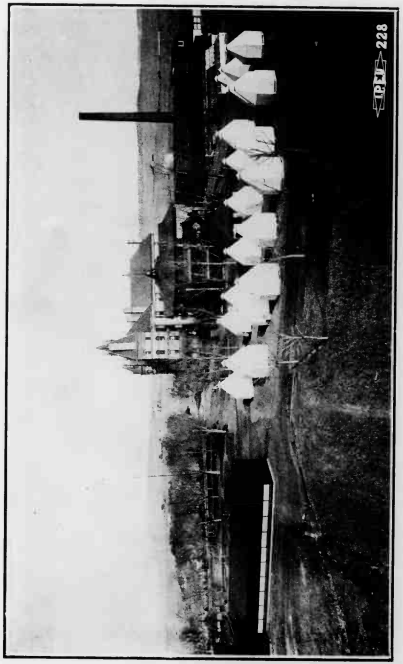


Panoramic View of the Institution

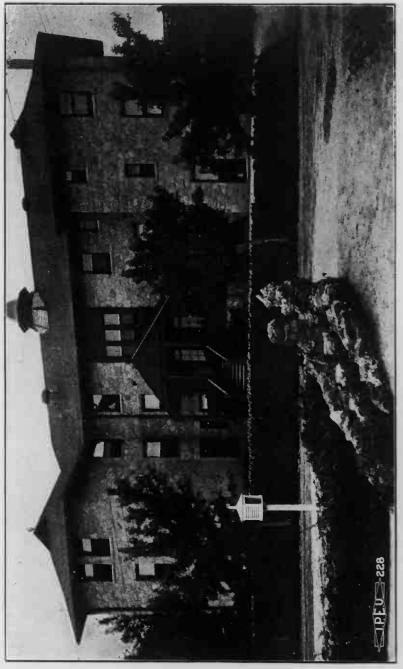
the most perfect sanatorium and health resort in the world for the cure of all forms of throat and lung diseases—diseases to which printers were especially liable—and urged that the establishment of such a home, in the highway of transcontinental travel, would naturally attract the attention of many wealthy and charitably-disposed citizens, and prove a source of strength and influence to the International Typographical Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ehrich's remarks, a resolution recommending "that a committee of three be appointed, consisting of the president, second vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to arrange the details, to formally accept the proposition, and to take such legal steps as may be necessary in connection therewith," was adopted.

Pursuant to the provisions of this resolution, the committee proceeded to carry out its instructions, and on June 22, 1889, an agreement for the transfer of the land was entered into between the committee, as trustees of the International Typographical Union, and A. A. McGovney and F. L. Martin, the latter gentlemen representing the board of trade of Colorado Springs. The question of finally accepting the proposition was voted upon by the membership of the International Typographical Union in the fall of 1889, and the action of the Denver convention was ratified by a vote of 4,828 to 1,532, only about one-third of the members voting.

Contributions from Members Solicited.

At the Denver convention the sum of $21,689.45 was reported in the hands of the trustees of the fund. The convention having made no provision for the raising of additional money to erect a Home, an appeal for voluntary contributions, to be applied toward the building of the institution, was immediately issued to the members, in which it was stated that under the terms of the gift it would be necessary to commence the erection of a building by June 22, 1891. The appeal was responded to by many unions and members, and at the time of the meeting of the Atlanta convention in 1890,



Hospital Building—East View.

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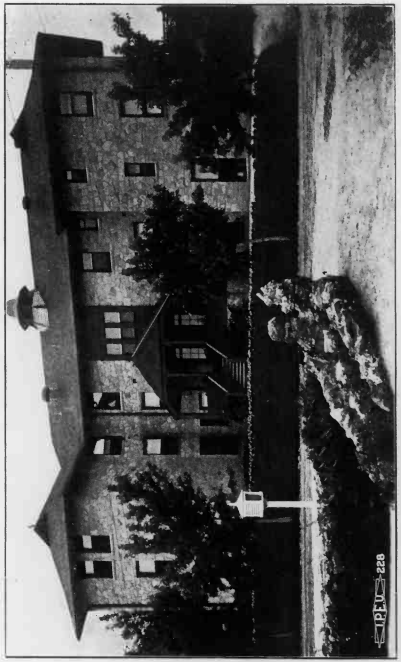


Hospital Building—East View.

the contributions amounted to $4,199.55, which was turned over to the Home corporation, the creation of which was authorized at this session.

The Atlanta convention also ordered the Childs-Drexel fund transferred to the new board of trustees of the Home, to be used for building and maintenance; that a per capita tax of $1.00 be levied, collectible at the rate of 10 cents per month, to be applied to the Home fund; and that the board of trustees should have power to regulate and determine the uses and purposes of the Home. On September 24, 1890, the trustees filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State of Colorado.

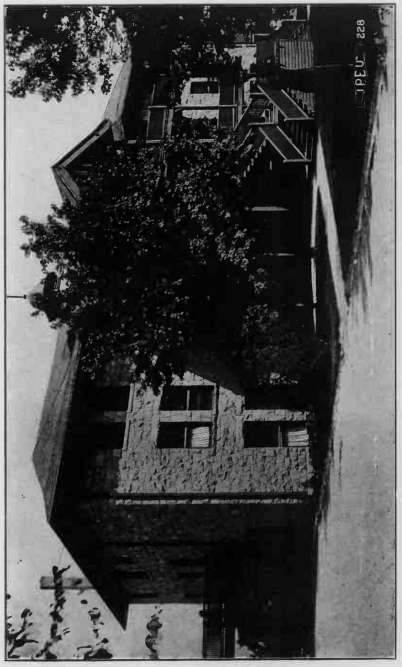
Home Building Decided Upon.

At a meeting of the board of trustees, on November 19, 1890, it was determined to build a $50,000.00 edifice, and a building committee was appointed to have charge of the work. On March 17, 1891, this committee awarded the contract for the main building at a cost of about $60,000.00.

A recommendation that an assessment of 10 cents per month be levied on the membership, to be applied to the building and maintenance of the Home, was submitted to the Boston session of the International Typographical Union, in 1891, by the trustees, and was adopted by the convention. It was further decided that the anniversary of the birthday of George W. Childs, May 12, 1892, should be celebrated by the dedication of the Home.

The Dedication.

As previously noted, May 12, 1892, was set aside for the dedication of the Home. The city of Colorado Springs was crowded with people from all parts of Colorado, and many distant points. The trades unions and civic societies joined in a monster parade through the city, after which they adjourned to the Home, where the visitors were received by a committee of ladies from Denver and Colorado Springs. The exercises were held in the open space in front of the main



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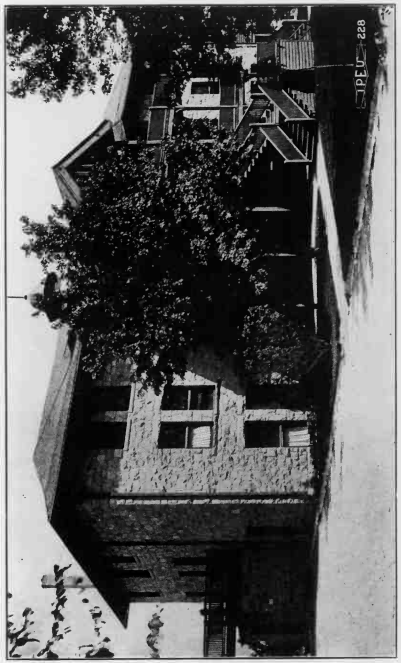

Hospital Building—West View.

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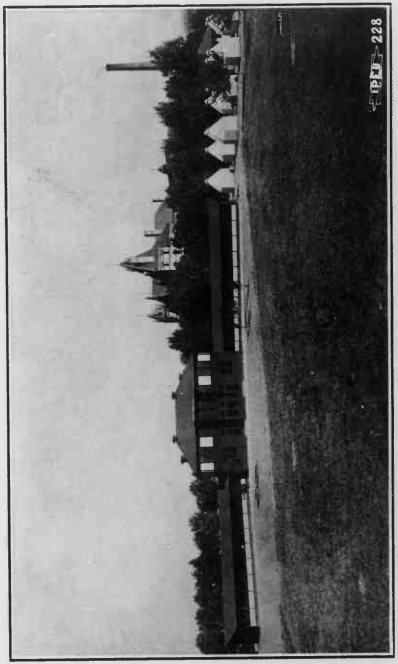
Colorado Springs, where the Home is located, is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated upon a plateau about 6,000 feet above the sea. Electric cars will take you to the mountains only a few miles away. The charms and fascinations of the surrounding mountain scenery have furnished a theme for many pens. Who has not heard of Pike's Peak, of Manitou, with its health-giving springs and picturesque villas, of the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, and Cheyenne Canon? All these and many more are close at hand, affording a never-failing delight at each visit. Medicinal springs, with healing



South View of Open-Air Pavilion and Tents.

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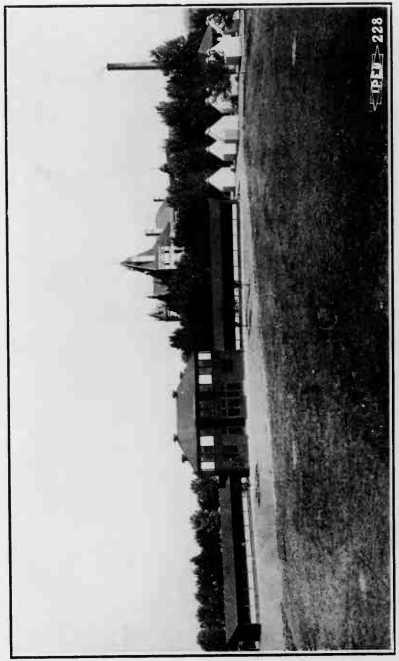


South View of Open-Air Pavilion and Tents.

waters, bubble up amid the foothills, and a light, dry atmosphere, with an abundance of clear weather and brilliant sunshine, has been and is doing wonders for the thousands of invalids who seek health and life in this vicinity.

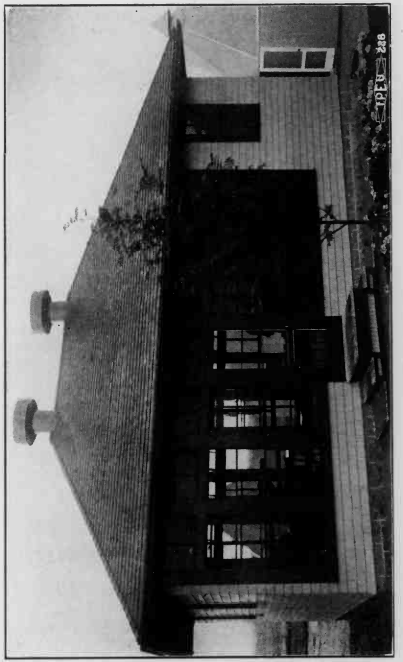
The surface of the townsite is almost flat, with a gradual slope to the south. The annual precipitation—rain and snow—averages about fifteen inches. The sun shines almost constantly, and days are infrequent, summer or winter, when it is not pleasant out of doors. The shade affords relief from the summer sun, and the nights are always cool; and though the mercury sometimes drops below zero in winter, the dryness of the atmosphere prevents the low temperature from causing extreme discomfort.

The Home Site.

On a commanding eminence, overlooking Colorado Springs and the surrounding plains, stand the Home buildings. They face the west, and from this point we have a panoramic view of the Rocky Mountains from Castle Rock on the north to the Spanish Peaks on the south, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. To the west the land slopes down to the city, and to the southwest to Prospect Lake. To the south and east the land inclines to a dry creek. The soil is dry and loose, but produces abundantly when properly irrigated.

On each side of the driveway, extending from the gateway to the main building—a distance of 650 feet—there is a broad cement walk; bordering it and surrounding the Home are lawns comprising an area of twelve acres. These lawns abound in flowers, shrubs and trees, maple and elm alternating in front and along the driveway.

The Main Building is of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings. The main edifice is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing to the rear of the north end 85 by 40 feet. Porches extend from the wing to the south end of the building on the first and second stories, affording easy access to any part of the building from the rear. Each story contains a central hall the entire length of the building, every



The Solarium.

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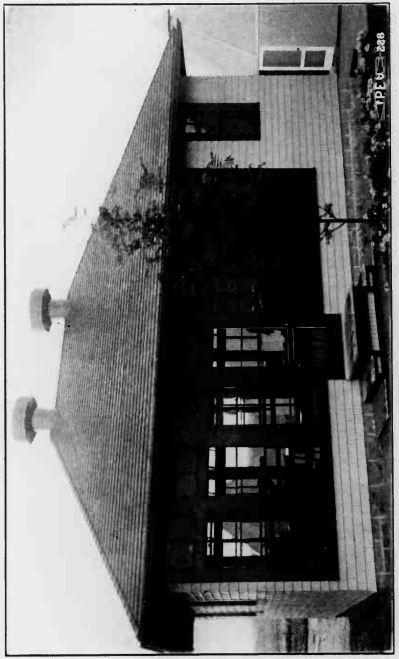
The Home Site.

On a commanding eminence, overlooking Colorado Springs and the surrounding plains, stand the Home buildings. They face the west, and from this point we have a panoramic view of the Rocky Mountains from Castle Rock on the north to the Spanish Peaks on the south, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. To the west the land slopes down to the city, and to the southwest to Prospect Lake. To the south and east the land inclines to a dry creek. The soil is dry and loose, but produces abundantly when properly irrigated.

On each side of the driveway, extending from the gateway to the main building—a distance of 650 feet—there is a broad cement walk; bordering it and surrounding the Home are lawns comprising an area of twelve acres. These lawns abound in flowers, shrubs and trees, maple and elm alternating in front and along the driveway.

The Main Building is of white lava stone, with red sandstone trimmings. The main edifice is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing to the rear of the north end 85 by 40 feet. Porches extend from the wing to the south end of the building on the first and second stories, affording easy access to any part of the building from the rear. Each story contains a central hall the entire length of the building, every

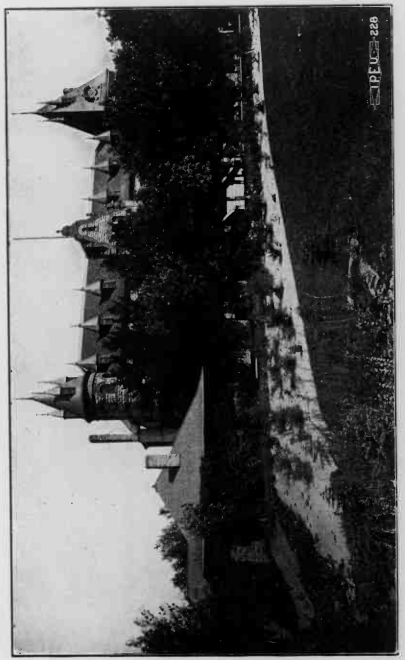


The Solarium.

room opening into the main hallway, in addition to having outer windows. During the past year the south wing of the main building was remodeled and is used exclusively for hospital purposes, giving thirty additional beds for afflicted residents. Sleeping porches were built on the east side of this portion of the building, so that patients may be placed in the open air when weather permits, which is practically all the time in the Colorado climate. In addition to these changes, an automatic electric passenger elevator was installed for the convenience of the residents and visitors; and an automatic electric dumb waiter, for carrying trays to the patients on the various floors, was provided. The attic was remodeled and divided into twenty-six bright, sunny rooms, providing pleasant sleeping quarters for the female employes. The old-fashioned dormers were replaced by larger and more artistic ones, adding to the attractiveness of the building. A broad stone stairway, protected by heavy balustrades, leads up to the massive archway of the portico. From the vestibule the open portals of the main entrance invite to spacious parlors, reception rooms and chambers on either side of the main hall. Above the portico, in the second-story cap course of sandstone, in raised Gothic letters, are the words, "Union Printers' Home," while on either side, throughout the front elevation, suitable carving ornaments the exterior. The inside finish is all natural white pine, except the stairway, which is white oak, with carved panels. The building contains one hundred and twenty-five rooms, the kitchen, pantries, cold storage room, dining room, closets, etc., being on the basement floor.

The Sanatorium Building.

Consumption being one of the diseases to which printers are especially liable, it is not surprising that the ravages of this disease caused many to seek shelter and care at the Home. This class of residents began increasing early in 1893, and at the Louisville session of the International Typographical Union in 1894, it was reported by the superintendent that the authorities of the State of Colorado were contemplating the enactment of a law to compel the segregation of con-



Main Building and Cottage—Northwest View.

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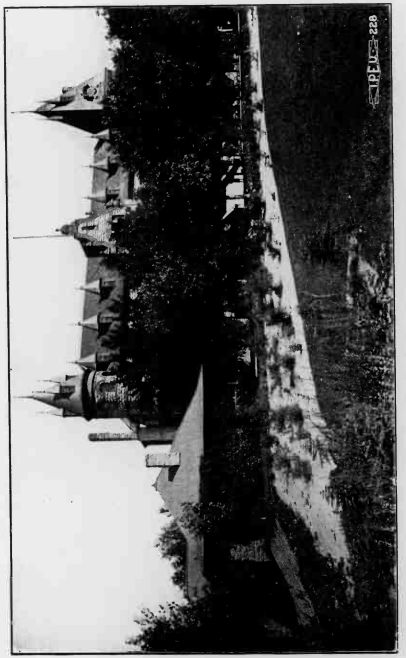

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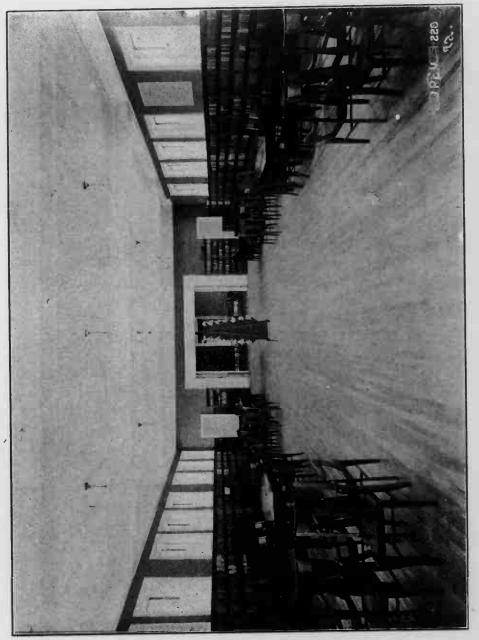
"That an assessment of 50 cents on each member in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union shall be levied to provide funds to build a hospital annex to the Union Printers Home, said assessment to be due and payable on Christmas day, December 25, and forwarded to the secretary-treasurer on or before February 1, 1897."

This resolution was at once submitted to the membership, and resulted in its endorsement. When the result of the vote became known, a great rivalry as to which should be the first to pay the assessment was manifested by local unions, and though none of the money was due until December 25, 1896, a number of local bodies sent in their contributions previous to that date, so as to make their offering in truth a Christmas gift. The assessment was rapidly paid, and the trustees lost no time in arranging for the building of the sanatorium.

The hospital building is located just south of the main structure, covering a space of 50x90 feet, and was originally but two stories in height. The demands for admission to this building having outgrown its capacity, the board of trustees, at its annual meeting in September, 1902, decided to increase the number of rooms by adding another story. The architects who designed the original building were instructed to prepare plans for the new addition and to carry out the general scheme of the lower stories. This method was followed and work was commenced on the improvement early in January, 1903, and completed in April of the same year. The architecture of the hospital is in keeping with that of the main building, the superstructure being of Castle Rock lava stone.



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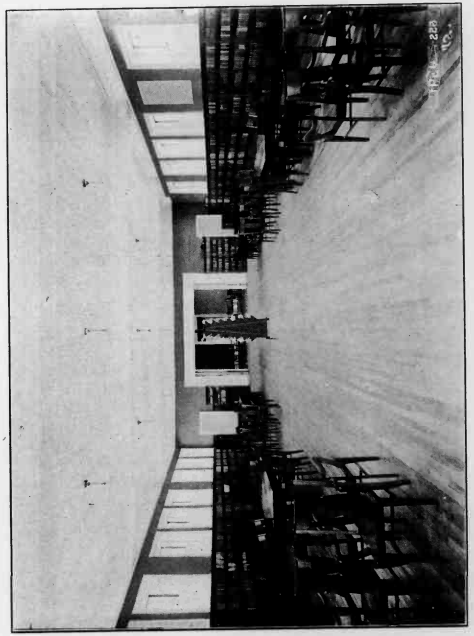

Section of Library—Main Building.

The Tents.

In 1904 ten tents were erected near the hospital building for the use of tubercular patients. They proved to be such a valuable acquisition to the hospital service in the treatment of lung trouble, that ten more were added in 1907. The tents are octagonal in shape, with framework as substantial as that of a house, are securely anchored on four sides, and will withstand the most severe winds. The covering is of the best 15-ounce double-filler army canvas, and is impervious to snow, wind or rain. A circulation of air is secured by an arrangement of ventilators in the floor around four sides of the tent and in the peak. These ventilators can be closed, but are kept open except in extremely cold weather. The tents are steam-heated, lighted by electricity, and have a system of electric call bells, by which the occupants can immediately summon a nurse.

With twenty tents and the hospital given up to tubercular residents, there was need of a central building for their use. To supply this want a new building, called the solarium, was erected in 1907.

The Open-Air Pavilion.

After the completion of the solarium it was found that still more space was needed for tubercular residents, and an open air pavilion was erected that will accommodate thirty patients, thus giving the Home at this time hospital accommodations for one hundred and twenty people.

The experimental stage in open air treatment for tuberculosis has long since been passed. Fully 50 per cent. of the patients who have the advantage of "tent life" and the regenerating rays of the Colorado sun, have recovered health and strength and have been enabled to again assume business duties. There are many tent colonies in Colorado, but few of them compare with the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at the Home.

The Laundry and Heating Plant.

The laundry and heating plant is located about ninety feet east of the main building and hospital, and covers

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6,100 square feet. The dimensions of the laundry are 30x59 feet. Its machinery equipment is ample, and of the latest design and best quality. The sterilizing and disinfecting apparatus in use reduces to a minimum the chances of contagion through the medium of clothing, etc., used by the sick.

To the south of the laundry is the engine room. This room is large enough to accommodate two dynamos, should the Home install an electric lighting system. Two 150 horse-power water-tube boilers have recently been installed, taking the place of the two 40 horse-power boilers which were originally purchased when the Home was established.

The second story contains fifteen large sleeping rooms, with necessary lavatory accommodations. These rooms are used by the male employes of the institution.

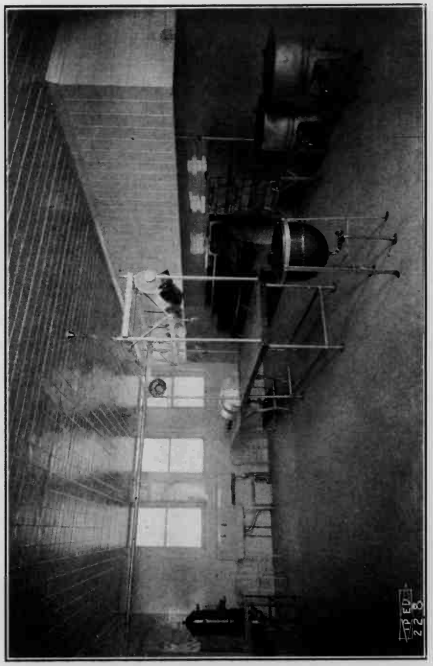
The Library.

The original library of the Home contained about 3,000 books. This number has been increased from time to time until at present the library contains nearly 10,000 volumes. The Home receives 228 papers, including many of the leading dailies, weeklies and monthlies, together with several religious and German publications. Eight magazines are received through the courtesy of their publishers, and the Home subscribes for two copies of each of the leading monthlies. The library is supplied with literature that would be a credit to any institution.

Gateway at Entrance to Grounds.

The magnificent stone gateway at the entrance to the grounds consists of a central elliptical arch, 12 feet 9 inches wide by 13 feet 4 inches high, for vehicles, with a half circle arch on each side, 5 feet wide by 8 feet high, for pedestrians. Between the center and side arches are heavy piers, 3 feet 9 inches square and 19 feet 6 inches high. Smaller piers are erected on the sides, with a curved wrought-iron railing. The driveway is furnished with double wrought-iron gates, the side gates being of similar material.

The face of the central arch stones bears the inscription in gilded letters: "Union Printers Home—Erected and Main-



The Kitchen, Main Building—White Tiled and Fitted with Modern Utensils.

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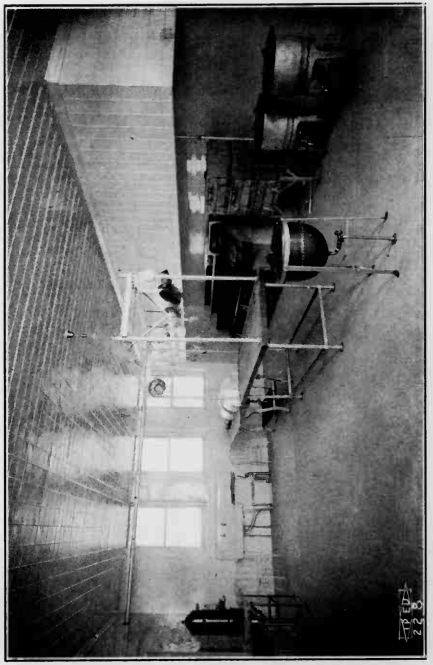

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Superintendent's Cottage.

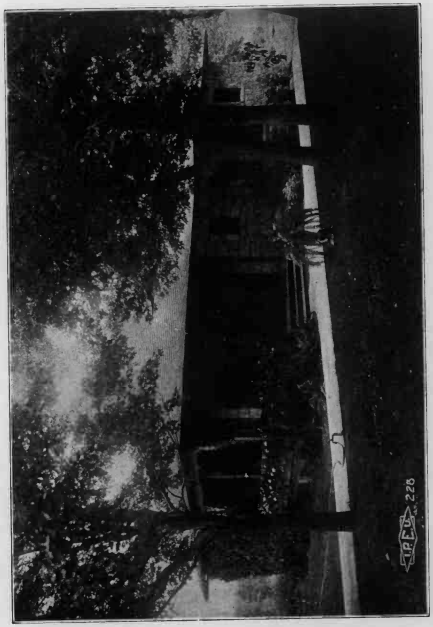
The superintendent and his family occupy a six-room modern cottage, located a short distance north of the main building. This dwelling is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and is connected by telephone with every department of the institution. The outside walls are of white lava stone, similar to that used in the other buildings. This addition was completed in 1900, its cost, including furnishings, being $3,400.00.

Barns and Live Stock.

In 1907 the stock barns erected some years previously were partially destroyed by fire. New barns and sheds, presenting a handsome architectural appearance, and in keeping with the substantial character of the other Home buildings, were immediately erected at a cost of about $5,500.00. They are large enough to house sixty head of cattle and six horses. The cattle are Holsteins, and the herd is one of the finest in Colorado.

Supported by the Membership.

Many people suppose that the expenses of the Home are defrayed by endowments. Such is not the case. Since the original gift of Messrs. Childs and Drexel, the Home has received but one endowment, that being made by Herman S. Hoyt, trustee of the estate of Julia A. Ladd, of Shirley, Mass. This bequest of $1,100.00, less the inheritance tax of the State of Massachusetts, brought the Home $1,045.00. Under the terms of the bequest it is known as the Julia A. Ladd Fund,



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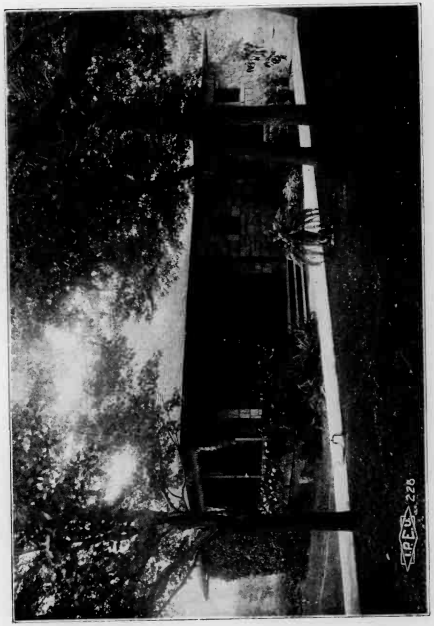

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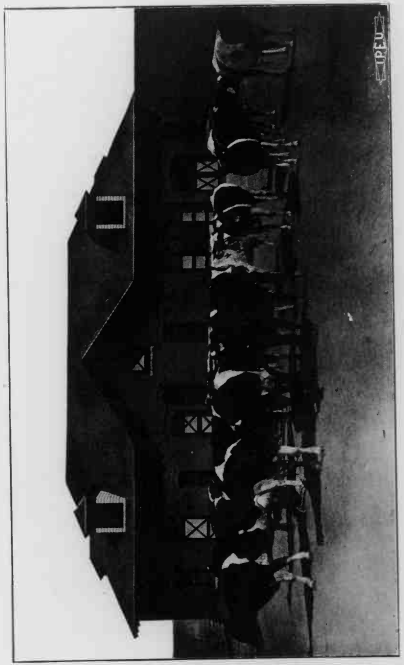
Since its completion, all expenses of the Home, including cost of maintenance, have been paid from money contributed by the members of the International Typographical Union, the revenue being provided by setting apart a certain portion of the monthly contributions to the Union. At first an assessment of 10 cents per member per month, in addition to the International Typographical Union per capita tax, was levied for the support of the Home, but the Philadelphia session of the International combined the Home assessment of 10 cents and the monthly per capita tax of 15 cents, classing the two as per capita tax, and crediting 20 per cent. of the amount, or 5 cents per month per member, to the Home's support. This prevailed until March, 1897, when the increasing demands on the Home made an increase in revenue necessary, and a new law, requiring 30 cents per capita tax per month, went into effect, the Home receiving one-third of the amount, or 10 cents per month per member. This revenue proved inadequate for the needs of the Home, and on March 1, 1908, the monthly contribution of each member was increased to 15 cents, at which figure it now stands.

Average Cost per Resident.

During the year ended May 31, 1915, the expenditures from the Home fund were $114,548.76. Included in this amount is all money paid for improvements and repairs on the buildings and grounds, farming expenses, insurance, food supplies, clothing, pensions, medical attendance, transportation of residents who vacate, burials, salaries of employes and officers, printing, and the expenses of meetings of the board of trustees. Deducting $25,930.82 expended in building operations and for other extraordinary purposes, the net cost of maintenance is found to be $88,617.94, or $481.62 per year; $40.13 per month for each resident. When it is remembered that this sum covers all expenses in connection with the up-keep of the Home property and the care of its patients in a manner not excelled, if equaled, in any similar institution, the cost will not appear excessive.



A Scene in the Barnyard.

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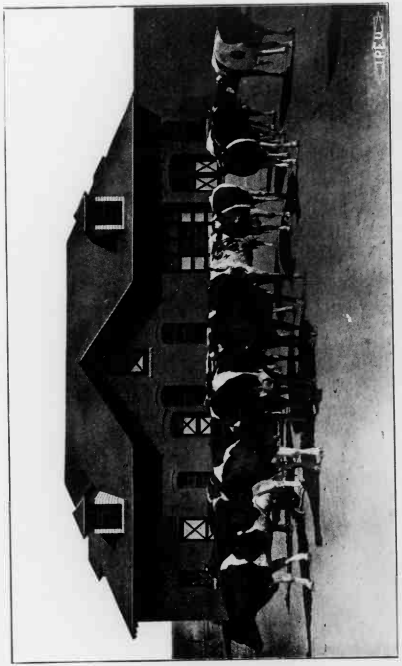

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Residents Accommodated.

From the opening of the Home in July, 1892, to May 31, 1915, 1,729 applicants have been admitted to the Home. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has been such for ten years, three of which are continuous, is eligible for admission to the Home. Members suffering from tuberculosis are admitted to the Sanatorium at any time after they become members. Application for admission to the Home must be made upon the form provided by the trustees, be endorsed by the local union with which the applicant is affiliated, and set forth his physical condition at date of application. If passed upon favorably by the admission committee, a certificate of admission is issued by the secretary of the board, which certificate must be presented to the superintendent by the applicant upon arrival at the Home.

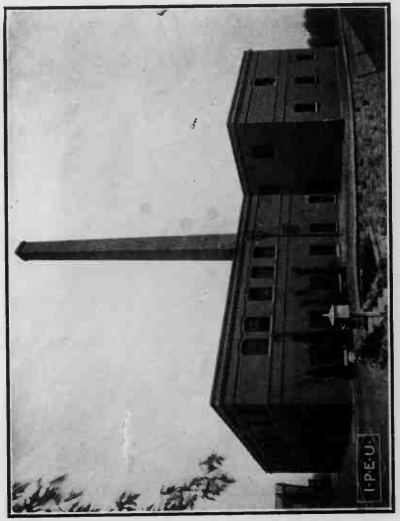
The average number of residents during the fiscal year 1915 was 184.

Management.

The management of the institution, which will accommodate about 225, is in the hands of a superintendent, who acts under the direction of the board of trustees, one of whom is a resident of Colorado Springs. The superintendent's wife is the matron and is appointed by the president, with the concurrence of the trustees. The nurses and other employes, being selected by the superintendent, are directly under his supervision. The physician is appointed by the board of trustees.

Everything possible is done by the board of trustees and the superintendent to make the residents of the Home comfortable and happy. They are furnished with suitable food and clothing, medical attendance is provided, and the necessary care and attention is given to those who are confined to their rooms. Each resident receives a pension of 50 cents per week, and an additional allowance is granted to those who assist in caring for the grounds or buildings.

The annual meetings of the board of trustees are held at the Home.



Heating Plant and Laundry.

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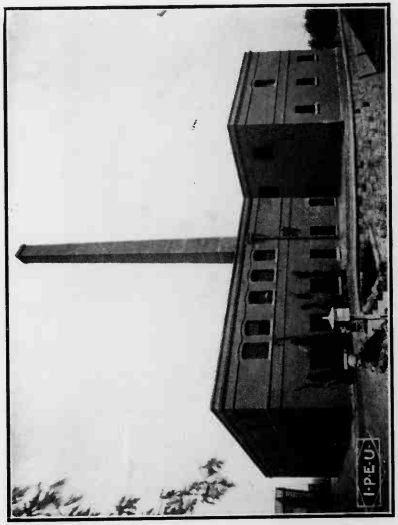
The average number of residents during the fiscal year 1915 was 184.

Management.

The management of the institution, which will accommodate about 225, is in the hands of a superintendent, who acts under the direction of the board of trustees, one of whom is a resident of Colorado Springs. The superintendent's wife is the matron and is appointed by the president, with the concurrence of the trustees. The nurses and other employes, being selected by the superintendent, are directly under his supervision. The physician is appointed by the board of trustees.

Everything possible is done by the board of trustees and the superintendent to make the residents of the Home comfortable and happy. They are furnished with suitable food and clothing, medical attendance is provided, and the necessary care and attention is given to those who are confined to their rooms. Each resident receives a pension of 50 cents per week, and an additional allowance is granted to those who assist in caring for the grounds or buildings.

The annual meetings of the board of trustees are held at the Home.



Heating Plant and Laundry.

Cost of Building and Maintaining Home and Sanatorium.

RECEIPTS.

Contribution of Messrs. Childs and Drexel	$10,000.00
Contributions and interest from June, 1886, to October 31, 1890	16,933.63
Contributions, assessments and interest from November 1, 1890, to April 30, 1892	52,889.37
Per capita tax and assessments from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1898	144,893.87
Hospital annex assessment to June 30, 1898	14,013.95
Julia A. Ladd bequest	1,045.00
Cummings memorial fund	13,203.43
Per capita tax and all receipts of fund, from July 1, 1898, to May 31, 1915	1,217,246.49
TOTAL	$1,470,225.74

EXPENDITURES.

Building and furnishing main building	$70,114.44
Building and furnishing hospital annex	22,082.54
Building and furnishing superintendent's cottage and addition thereto	3,824.57
Building laundry, machinery for same, etc	12,241.55
Heating plant addition	14,376.87
Library, building addition to and furnishings	42,297.79
Main building addition	14,023.15
Open air pavilion	9,902.80
Additional land purchase	3,500.00
Maintenance, salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., from opening of Home to May 31, 1915	1,255,749.07
TOTAL	$1,448,112.78
Balance in fund May 31, 1915	22,112.96
GRAND TOTAL	$1,470,225.74

OFFICERS

MARSDEN G. SCOTT ..... PRESIDENT
Indianapolis, Indiana.

THOMAS McCAFFERY ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN W. HAYS ..... SEC'Y-TREASURER
Indianapolis, Indiana.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARSDEN G. SCOTT ..... Indianapolis, Indiana
THOMAS McCAFFERY ..... Colorado Springs, Colorado
JOHN W. HAYS ..... Indianapolis, Indiana
ANNA C. WILSON ..... Washington, D. C.
MICHAEL POWELL ..... Ottawa, Canada
C. L. WOOD ..... Fort Worth, Texas
WALTER E. AMES ..... Milwaukee, Wisconsin

JOE M. JOHNSON ..... AGENT
Washington, D. C.

JOHN C. DALEY ..... SUPERINTENDENT
P. O. Box 43, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Trustees of the Home Since its Inception.

*Aimison, William	Nashville, Tenn.	1890-1892; 1898-1903
Ames, Walter E.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1913-1916
*Black, Daniel	Detroit, Mich.	1900-1901
Bramwood, J. W.	Denver, Colo.	1896-1909
Colby, F. A.	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1893-1896
Crowley, Thomas F.	Cincinnati, Ohio	1903-1910
*Cummings, Amos J.	New York City, N. Y.	1890-1892
*Dailey, James J.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1890-1900
Donath, August	Washington, D. C.	1890-1892
Donnelly, Samuel B.	New York City, N. Y.	1898-1900
Dorsey, Henry	Dallas, Texas	1895-1898
Duguid, Alex	Cincinnati, Ohio	1894-1897
Duncan, James M	New York City, N. Y	1914
Fennessy, Thos. D.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1905-1910
Hall, Columbus	Washington, D. C.	1890-1894
Hays, John W.	Minneapolis, Minn.	1909-1916
*Lambert, William	Austin, Texas	1890-1892
Lynch, James M.	Syracuse, N. Y.	1900-1913
McCaffery, Thomas	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1896-1917
McClevey, W. S.	Chicago, Illinois	1890-1893
McKee, Walter H.	New York City, N. Y.	1910-1913
Morgan, George W.	Bellingham Bay, Wash.	1890-1892
Parr, W. H.	Toronto, Ontario	1890-1892
*Patton, E. W.	Washington, D. C.	1900-1903
Pelton, Frank S.	Chicago, Illinois	1890-1895
*Plank, Edward T.	San Francisco, Cal.	1890-1894
Powell, Michael	Ottawa, Canada	1910-1916
Prescott, W. B.	Toronto, Ontario	1892-1898
Rogers, H. H.	Chicago, Illinois	1901-1905
Scott, Marsden G	New York City, N. Y.	1914-1916
Shepard, L. C.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1894-1912
Tatem, R. I.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899-1901
*Vaughn, John D.	Denver, Colo.	1890-1892
White, J. W.	Kansas City, Missouri	1897-1902
White, W. J.	San Francisco, Cal.	1903-1909
Wilson, Anna C.	Washington, D. C.	1909-1918
Wines, A. G.	St. Louis, Missouri	1893-1896
Wood, C. L.	Fort Worth, Texas	1912-1915
Woodward, James G.	Atlanta, Georgia	1890-1893

Superintendents.

*John D. Vaughn	Denver, Colorado	1892
W. C. Schuman	Denver, Colorado	1892-1896
*C. E. Clark	Omaha, Nebraska	1896-1898
Charles Deacon	Chicago, Illinois	1898-1913
John C. Daley	Syracuse, N. Y.	1913-19—

*Deceased.

OUT WEST PRINTING & STATIONERY CO.
COLORADO SPRINGS

MSH 20806

END OF
TITLE